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» QUEEN'S » UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

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dressed to the Business Manager.

WE would call the attention of our readers, and especially our graduates, to the request contained in the slip of paper enclosed in this issue. The Song Book Committee have just about completed their labor for the production of that work. Before closing the collection, however, they wish to receive suggestions from any who have them to offer. It often occurs after the publication of such a work that this and that person knew of a number of selections that would have suited admirably. To avoid any such loss in this instance, this slip of paper is enclosed and any who are interested enough are asked to take the trouble of writing down selections they think suitable, with the name of the composer, and other necessary particulars. In this connection, we might say, that the composition of a college song-book has been found to be no light task, and the care and time the committee have spent show they are anxious to produce something worthy of Good Old Queen's.

* * *

The Glee and Mandolin and Guitar Clubs are to be congratulated on the success of their concert in the Grand Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 10th. The whole audience, even the student part of it, was taken by surprise. We had heard a few

chorsuses from the Glee Club in Convocation Hall and knew that they had been making a tour of the surrounding country, but few supposed they had attained anything like the present standard. When one compares such a concert as that given this year with the mournful dirges that wailed through the Opera House on a like occasion two or three years ago, we cannot but feel pleased with ourselves,—i.e. as we are represented by the Glee and Guitar Clubs. Both clubs have now reached a standard that will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the Dominion. When they leave the halls now for a day or so to cheer up the hearts of a neighboring town we know their efforts will not be merely endured because they are College students, but that the result will be to the honor of our Alma Mater.

The solos given by Lavelle and Connor were a most pleasing feature of the entertainment and surpassed anything we have had round the halls in that line for some years. The quartettes given made it evident to all that we have here untold possibilities that we had not before heard or dreamed of.

Porteus' and Bergers' instrumental solos were excellent beyond the powers of our musical vocabulary to describe. In full chorus the two clubs made the old Opera House ring.

We can only say, Go on, boys, doing as you have done and when our new song book appears we shall have singing such as Queen's has never heard before.

* * *

Excitement over hockey has, perhaps, never run so high at Queen's as in the course of the week just gone by. The reason of this unusual stir was the fact of all our important matches coming on within a few days. The first game with Brockville caused little comment except a remark aside here and there that our team was scarcely up to the old standard this year. The home match with the same team, however, banished any lack of interest there might have been. Brockville boys, though evidently not such old heads at the game, were plucky enough to make the contest anything but one sided. The score that was made by the home team gave us

courage again, and hope that our team might still have a chance for the championship.

When the match for the Intercollegiate championship came on with McGill the excitement was intense. Queen's had held the cup so long that every college man knew the team would do the very utmost that was in them to retain the honor of past years; and the energy they threw into the game proved our confidence was not misplaced. The crowd that gathered to witness the match was one of the largest ever seen in the rink. The prevailing opinion, however, seemed to be that our men would not be able to keep up with the swift Montrealers. But it is no new thing for Queen's to secure a victory when she anticipates defeat and *vice versa*. When McGill won the first two points the crowd began to quiet down as if at a funeral, but when the home team began to rally and lead the score on their opponents the cheers that vented their feelings have not been equalled since the day Queen's won the football championship at Montreal. Even the ladies are said to have shouted themselves hoarse. No wonder the Montrealers lost courage and lost points, too, for the cheers that went up seemed to inspire our fellows with a determination to win that could not be resisted. Without doubt Queen's never played a better game in the way of bringing into action all the powers it possessed. Every man played as if he were the whole team, and as if his life depended on the victory, and the result was all that could be desired. The score stands just as it stood after the last match with McGill three years ago, 6 to 5. Perhaps McGill men and the Montreal papers will now call to mind the sport they made last year of Queen's pretending to hold the championship. Whenever they feel in the same mood again, and imagine that Queen's championship is nominal, let them call again and we hope to be able still to prove its reality.

But woe and woe and lamentation, we had scarcely begun to believe our team invincible, when they were ordered to Toronto to play with Osgoode the final match in the Ontario series. As a result our hopes are dashed to the ground and we feel inclined to class hockey for the present among topics whose discussion is forbidden. Our fellows are able to explain in various ways their defeat, but we are glad to find them manly enough to acknowledge they were defeated fairly, and to accept the score against them without a murmur.

* * *

The Alumni Convention, with the week of stirring life it gives us, has come and gone once more. The monotony of the regular class-room work has been broken up for a time and our thoughts have been quickened by the animated discussions of men

who have been thinking, and thinking seriously, on the deepest problem of life. There was almost too much given forth for one to receive and digest properly in the small space of one week; but we keep at least a gem gathered here and there from each lecture or discussion. It is really inspiring to have back with us again such men as Laird, Thompson, Macpherson, Fraser, Peacock, Sinclair and Peck, men who were our leaders while here, and who show by their work they are going to be leaders wherever their life may be.

Among the older class of men none perhaps touches us so closely as Dr. Milligan. One cannot listen to the strong, robust optimistic utterances of the man, that are flavoured always with sudden bursts of humour, without being, as the Scotch say, "lifted." Then the sort of spiritual intuition with which he catches the true thought in a passage of Ecclesiastes, or the real point in a discussion, and the vigor and fervent warmth he gives to the expression of it, makes us feel—if Mr. Bland will allow us to say so—that this man, if not one of the prophets, is at least very nigh of kin unto them.

Of the various lectures given, apart from Dr. Watson's established course, Dr. Jordan's lectures on Deutero-Isaiah occupied the most time and prominence, and were perhaps the leading feature of the conference.

The thoroughness with which Dr. Jordan treated his subject showed that he must have given to the work a great deal of time and much hard study. There was none of the slipshod guess-work that we sometimes get from careless and hasty writers. His references showed not only that he had read the Hebrew with critical care, but also that he was thoroughly acquainted with what all the leading German and English critics had to say on the subject. With such preparation Dr. Jordan came as master of his subject and was therefore able to give a course of lectures of real value to both students and alumni. Surely we cannot estimate too highly a work that clears away the cobwebs that have been before our eyes as we tried to read intelligently such a book as Second-Isaiah.

Dr. Milligan performed a like task in regard to Ecclesiastes. The historical background had to be carefully considered here also. But where Dr. Milligan did his best work was in taking the book chapter by chapter and verse by verse, and showing us what the writer's cogitations must have been with his political and social surroundings. As an exegete Dr. Milligan excels, and we believe we can say for some of the alumni as well as for ourselves, that the Book of Ecclesiastes has become for us through his help a living book instead of one that

we passed by altogether, or tried to twist into meaning something it did not.

Rev. R. J. Hutcheon in a single lecture gave a comprehensive view of eighth century prophecy. Rev. Robt. Laird gave an introductory lecture on the History of Dogma, which gives good promise for a course of lectures later on, the outcome of his studies last year in Germany.

Principal Grant's address on the relation of the pulpit to modern thought led to much discussion, which turned perhaps more on the relation of the pulpit to the pew. The general decision that it was unwise to throw the results of critical research *holus bolus* at those who are unskilled in scientific investigation should hardly have required so much discussion before it was accepted. On the other hand there seemed to be a tendency, except with a very few, to make too little of the thinking powers of those who occupy the pew. A great many seemed to take for granted that while the ministry is making such rapid advance in the study of theological, social and critical problems the laity are at a standstill. The real state of affairs is probably just the reverse of this. The pew is not only keeping up with the pulpit, and ready for all the light it is able to shed upon the truth, but in many instances is advancing at a pace the pulpit has not the energy to keep up with. It sounds like nonsense to talk of the demonstration of truth in any form being hurtful—even such truth as the manner and circumstances of the composition of the books of the Old Testament. The crude prating of a man who knows nothing of his subject will be hurtful to himself as well as to others; and the people are not to blame if they rebel against the trash he is likely to give them. But such light as Dr. Jordan and Dr. Milligan gave us on two Old Testament books will be received gladly, and is indeed absolutely necessary, in the preaching of the present day.

Professor MacNaughton lost none of his former popularity with the alumni in his lecture on "The Development of the Episcopacy." And as Professor Glover discoursed upon "The Early Apologists" one could tell by the exchange of glances that the fathers of the church felt they had discovered a new man. These lectures on the early church began some years ago by Prof. MacNaughton, and continued by both classical professors, have been almost invaluable to us as students and are worthy of the high praise bestowed by the convention.

The lectures given by Professors Cappon and Short and by Rev. Bland and E. R. Peacock, M.A., though not bearing so directly on theological problems, yet presented phases of thought, and of practical life that the ministers of the day must know something about.

Lastly, Dr. Watson's annual course of lectures, this year on "The Place of Art in the Development of the Spirit." The first three lectures we have no hesitation in saying were too heavy for the popular mind, or even that of an ordinary alumnus. However, all looked wise and perhaps carried away more than they received credit for. The closing lecture was of more value, in the first place because more easily grasped, and in the second because summing up in less strictly philosophical terminology the whole question. As to the value of these lectures we need say nothing, for not only Queen's men but the world of students knows now that nothing issues from Dr. Watson's pen but what has true worth. We can hardly close, however, without quoting the expression of one member of the conference whose judgment we all feel is worth something, to the effect that in Dr. Watson we have "not an echo but a voice."

The conference closed with kindly expressions from all sides, from graduates from M'Gill, Toronto, of Scotch and British universities as well as from our own alumni. All seemed to feel that the conference had been a complete success.

We, who as students are left behind to go back to the regular routine of the class-room, thank the visitors for the inspiration they have given us to work on faithfully and to endeavor to attain to nobler things.

Contributions and Addresses.

THE ANGLICAN REFORMATION.*

By WILLIAM CLARK, M.A., LL.D. &c.,

THIS work, by Professor Clark of Trinity College, one of the "Eras of the Christian Church" series, edited by the Rev. Dr. Fulton, deserves recognition, not only for its extraordinary fulness of knowledge, extending to minute details, but for the freshness with which an old subject is treated and for a calm impartiality which never fails, even when the writer's feelings are most warmly interested. The history of a church, to which—were it only willing to take the position—a primacy among the churches of the English-speaking people would be conceded, though it no longer includes a majority of that people, must always be interesting; and though this work deals only with the history of an era, the era is the most interesting and the most prolonged of all; and, in order to deal with it aright, the state of the church before the Reformation and even before the Norman Conquest has been sketched with a firm hand. The story closes with the work of the Restoration, more par-

*Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.

ticularly the Act of Uniformity of 1662, which made the schism between the Puritan and the other elements in the Anglican Church final, and which was followed by peace in the church—like that of the grave—for more than a century and a half; a schism so disastrous to spiritual life that Dr. Clark likens it to rending of the Hebrew kingdom and its division into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. In both cases "the thing was from the Lord," as the prophet Shemaiah told King Rehoboam; but none the less Rehoboam had acted of his own free will and had acted as a fool. He made the harmonious development of Israel impossible; and though the Most High "over-rules all things for the good of mankind and His own glory," Rehoboam stands pilloried for ever in the book of Kings, as Pharaoh is pilloried in the book of Exodus. With such like kings must we class the tyrants who forced two thousand noble ministers out of the Church of England and so divided religiously the people of England, from that day to this, into Conformists and non-Conformists. Not that there had not been provocation during the era of the Commonwealth; but the characteristics of strong and wise leaders in church and state is that they forget old provocations, and are generous in the hour of victory. Indeed, if there is one lesson more than another taught in this most readable volume it is that of the folly of extreme measures or of any party pushing its advantage too far, especially when a just, sober-minded and liberty-loving people are the final judges. We see how, in spite of the personal piety and remarkable ability of the young Puritan King Edward VI., the English people were so incensed at the selfishness and extreme measures of his advisors, who were the power behind the throne, that they welcomed the accession of Mary. Then, her persecution of Protestants, especially the burning at the stake of men like Ridley, Latimer and Cranmer, sickened Englishmen of Rome and made them furiously Protestant. Elizabeth's feminine faults and follies, on the other hand, were overlooked, because she had a true greatness of soul which enabled her to hold the balances even between different parties and to make it evident that she bore no malice even towards those who in her sister's reign had been unfriendly to herself. Charles and his Archbishop Laud next drove the people into Puritanism; and the harsh and militant Puritanism of the Commonwealth drove them back again to licentiousness in life as well as the High Churchism in religion. One would think that by this time of day the church might have learned the lesson, that one extreme begets another, and that repression provokes reaction. But, the power of seeing things from an opponent's point of view is more rarely found in religious men than in statesmen, and it is

not always found in statesmen; while generosity to the other side is called Laodiceanism in the church and bad politics in party circles.

No chapter in Dr. Clark's intensely interesting book shows his artistic power so well as the one which treats of the Marian persecutions and of the character and death of Mary. It would have been better still had the chapter been divided into two, for one wishes to draw breath after reading of the martyrdom with which Cranmer's life was so nobly crowned, but doubtless the limits of the work forbade this. But, to excite sympathy for Mary, immediately after filling our nostrils with the horrid smoke of the fires of Smithfield and Oxford, shows consummate art. In his portraiture of Mary, her strong conscientiousness, her patriotism, her religious zeal, her passionate craving for her husband's love, the author follows Tennyson; and though Tennyson's "Queen Mary" is uninteresting and unsuited for the stage, he has discerned the real Mary as only a poet could, and aroused so much sympathy for her that the old title of "bloody" has been quietly dropped from her name, even among ultra-Protestants.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Clark takes what the best modern scholars would call an unhistorical position regarding the authority of the Anglican Church. That authority when based on the principle so nobly expounded by "the judicious Hooker" is all that any church could desire; but Dr. Clark is not satisfied, because it "does not represent the high water mark of Anglicanism," and he, like Keble, explains this failure on the part of Hooker by pleading that in his day "the writings of St. Ignatius had not yet been vindicated as genuine"! It is bad enough to quote Keble as an authority on early church history, but to suppose that a great thinker like Hooker would have renounced his fundamental principle that human conduct, even in constructing ecclesiastical polity, was and is guided by "all the sources of light and truth with which man finds himself encompassed," if only he had known or accepted the letters of an hysterical second century Bishop, is scarcely pardonable.

Every expert, Anglican as well as Scottish and German, now admits freely that what is called "the high water mark," or the *jus divinum* theory of either Anglicanism or Presbyterianism, is without genuine foundation in the church history of the first century. As the Rev. Herbert Symonds says, in the last issue of the *Queen's Quarterly*, "All respectable scholars now know that there is no completed ecclesiastical system in the New Testament." An Episcopal system was called for in the second century, and circumstances developed it into a more and more centralized form, until it legitimately developed into

the papacy. Anglicans, therefore, have a strong position when they argue that it would be unwise to depart from a system of government which obtained early and general acceptance, especially when it can be combined with the customs and social constitution of a people, with its history and political life, and with the preservation of sound doctrine. This was Hooker's position, against the *ius divinum* of Presbyterianism claimed by the London divines, for in his judgments Hooker was guided at once by considerations of religion, of ecclesiastical custom and authority, and of sanctified common sense. Hence, while he considered the Episcopal system the best in itself and the best for England, he had no fault to find with other reformed churches, which had dispensed with bishops for reasons which seemed good to them. The position to which the philosophic mind of Hooker came, after a thorough study of all the sources of information then open, has been confirmed by the more complete researches of the ripest scholars of our day, including among Anglicans such names as Lightfoot, Westcott, Hatch, Sanday and Hort. Only when the Anglican church accepts this position, which has now been established, and which, as Dr. Sanday says, amounts to "an eirenicon between the churches," can there be any hope of Protestant union. G.

MARIE OF LICHTENSTEIN.

Through the kindness of the translator, the well-known German romance of Marie of Lichtenstein has been added to the shelves of Queen's Library, and is now accessible to those readers who can only enjoy German literature in an English dress. Every good translation is a definite acquisition to the language of its adoption, not only for its own intrinsic value, but for the impulse that is given to the interchange of national thought and ideas by familiarity with foreign literature. In this respect the Germans have perhaps the advantage of us, especially as regards fiction, so many of our modern novelists being familiar to the German public by translations. Scott has of course long been a classic among them, a distinction attained by none of the German historical novelists with us, though this circumstance is no doubt partly due to the fact that the fascination which clings to Scott's work is in general lacking in historical novels. The historical novel possesses capabilities of dullness which no other form of fiction can claim, and German novels of this class are not exempt from this failing. Marie of Lichtenstein, which deals with one of the most stirring periods of German history and introduces some of the most noted figures of the time, is

among the most popular of Hauff's novels, and gives a graphic idea of the troublous and turbulent scenes, which, as in England, succeeded the work of the Reformation. As such we welcome the Rev. Mr. Craig's careful and accurate translation, for the production of which his late residence in Germany has specially fitted him. We cannot help regretting, however, that the many and beautiful poems and lyrics scattered throughout the book should have been left untranslated, and hence are inaccessible to many readers.

Poetry.

CANADA.

FAIR Canada, 'tis thee we love,
Thy babbling rills, thy shady groves,
Who dares to thee a traitor prove,
In deed or thought
Ambitious powers may strive for fame
But o'er all such we'll raise thy name
To keep thee pure shall be our aim,
Without one blot

Let strangers call thee "Lady Snow,"
Who knowing not profess to know,
Who never felt thy warm winds blow,
Thy nurt'ring heat.
Would we thy downy garb disown,
Which to the Bear so soon is flown,
While fragrant flowers are amply strewn
About our feet?

Nay rather: we do love thee still,
And volunteer with heart and will,
To bear thee high through good or ill
And falter not.
Atlantic foam, Pacific wave,
The golden North, Niagara grave,
Sustained by issues of the brave;
Saxon and Scot.

To other countries give their due,
To Scotland and to Ireland too,
To those from whom we vigor drew,
Their merits grant
We all adore "Old England's" Queen,
The "Union Jack" and all it means,
The "Maple Leaf" yet dearer seems;
And it we flaunt.

Ne'er think of envy: why should we,
A country loved, a people free,
Whose name is over land and sea
For truth revered?
Should impious foe attack our shore,
Our Celtic blood, fierce as of yore,
Would on their lines destruction pour,
Till none were spared.

*Marie of Lichtenstein, from the German of Wilhelm Hauff: Translated by R. J. Craig, M.A.

Our heritage we thus respect,
Her broad expanse with honour decked,
Shall happiness and peace reflect,
And ever be

Symbolical of all that's pure;
With faith in God she shall endure,
While earth shall prove a rival sure
'Gainst raging sea.

—W. J. '00.

CANADA.

Hark! a cry, an eager prayer from far Atlantic strand
When the blue waves of old ocean wash the fair Acadian
land;

From the well-loved home of Champlain, mystic with its
memories;

From the old Ontario farm-house, nestled midst its maple
trees;

From the glorious west, wide-blazing 'neath its wealth of
golden grain,

Where the rosy sunset flushes far across the boundless
plain,—

From each one the prayer rises, offered at a people's fane,
"God, the nation's God! oh God protect our Canada."

In the dim Canadian woodlands range the far-famed
forest deer;

Scarlet oaks and maples glow against her frosty blue eyes
clear;

O'er her mighty river, thousand fairy isles are spread
Lofty mountains, far to westward, lift toward heaven
their cloud-veiled heads;

Fairer than all other lands, wherever we may roam.—

May God protect thee, Canada, our Canada, our home.

But those dim green isles with fiercest war-cries often
rang

When death from lurking rifle toward the leagured settler
sprang,

When Indian and Pale-face strove, and lips all white and
wan

Sought aid from God, since aid there could be none from
any man,

When our tender women braved the terrors of the siege,
When the Frenchman died in battle, fighting for his king
and liege,

When the Englishman was murdered, loyal still to God
and Queen,—

The horrors, oh our Canada, the horrors thou hast seen.

Horrors, truly. Still, they shaped and formed our father's
minds,

Till from out that trial by fire they issued loyal, fearless,
kind

To each other, men of men a realm to mould.

Then the peoples grew together, well may we all virtues
hold

For the best blood of the nations has been drained to
make our race,

To English, Scottish, Irish, French, our ancestors we
trace;

They brought their best, they gave it thine to be,
To make a people, Canada, a people fit for thee.

Our fathers have not blackened o'er the name theirs
made so bright,

No cowards were they in the field, no cravens in the fight,
From lonely graves far up the Nile, we hear the message
come,

At Chateauguay and Queenston Heights it echoes from
the tomb

That in the hour when dangers lower o'er home on
motherland

Canadians loyal, true as steel, and fearless ever stand
And shed their heart's best blood for country and for
Queen,

Ready to give their lives for the rose and the maple green.

To us now falls the duty to serve our country well

To make a noble race of men whose praises none can tell;
To make our Canada great in peace as she has been in
war,

Famous for justice, truth and right wherever nations are;
Loyal to her great mother, Britannia's sea-girt isle,
True to herself, the fairest land on which the heavens
smile.

So, as we stand with youth's bright hopes, and watch the
coming years,

We pray, God bless our efforts, God save our country
dear.

SCIENCE HALL.

Perhaps 'tis not prudent

For a chemistry student

To lay down his beaker and pick up his pen;

But the work is astounding

The reactions confounding

And so are our teachers, for we're only men.

We've salts for analysis;

Stuff for dialysis;

Stones to grind fine ere they fuse in a pot;—

There is first Crystallography;

Honor Petrography;

And the state of this world ere we came to the spot.

And then our Organic

Is truly Satanic,

With its Ethylene Chlorides and vile mercaptans,

It's Phosphines, and Cadcodyls,

Phthaleins and Benzoyls:—

We consign them to Hades, pursued by our banns.

Again in our mining

We've a chance for designing

Crushing and breaking curves. Often we're mad

When we draw our co-ordinates

And other subordinates,

To find that we're out, just a "kilobarad."

Our work in assaying,
Especially weighing
Is put off till the last; then we hustle, and run
To the regions of fire,
Where we freely perspire
From eight in the morning till down goes the sun

A SONNET.

This world of sense that binds my soul so low,
Like giant bound by threads he can but dare
Not break; this cob-web cage from where
My self peers forth upon the sunset glow,
Upon transfigured mounts and great wild heights,
I feel my spirits rise and soar afar,
Afar to God-like haunts where great gales mar
The hated stillness. Alas, in vain her flights!
Oh Infinite Almighty One, this spark
Of high aspiring flame in me is Thine,
Of Thee a part, like Thee, in Thee divine.
O scorn me not nor quit me in the dark
To wander rudderless upon the brine,
No! Look! I see the Eastern Star ashine.

DIVINITY HALL NOTES.

The lectures by Mr. Jordan were much enjoyed. He impressed us as a man with breadth of view, love of the truth, and scholarly instinct. His reverent attitude towards the Old Testament writings showed that reverence for the scripture is not weakened but enhanced by close study and searching criticism. Such men are leaders of thought.

A pleasant surprise was sprung on us last week in the shape of an examination. Most of us had listened with such delight to Mr. Scott's lectures that we did not care to spoil them by attempting to take notes, especially as most of us are unable to write shorthand at the rate of 200 words a minute. It was a pity to spoil the pleasing effects by such a rude method as an examination. We wish Mr. Scott all success in his work at Hespeler. He is a jolly good fellow.

Mr. Kannawin was chosen to represent the Hall at the dinner of the Engineering faculty. It was well-known that Wm. would do justice to the occasion.

PERSONALS.

F. A. MacRae, who has been forced to spend the winter at home on account of illness, is recovering rapidly and intends spending the summer out west.

Rev. Robert Hunter, M.A., is recovering slowly from a severe attack of pneumonia. A call from Baltimore Presbyterian church is, we believe, awaiting his recovery.

Mr. Alex. McIntyre, of Brandon, has also been on the sick list for the last week.

The Sunday afternoon series of addresses will not be resumed till the beginning of next session.

Sports.

HOCKEY.

BROCKVILLE VS. QUEEN'S.

ON Saturday evening, February 19th, another something was heard to drop. This time it was Brockville. The victorious and talkative heroes arrived in the afternoon and disported and amused themselves by giving knowing hints as to the bands, crowds, money, etc., that was coming up that evening to celebrate the wake of Queen's championship abilities. The crowds came, but the bands had other engagements, and as for the money—well, it did not prove a "Klondike" for Queen's backers. About 800 people witnessed the game and they got the worth of their money. The "rooting" for Queen's was the best that has been heard at a hockey game for some time, and the St. Lawrence supporters were not far behind considering the sadness of the occasion. The teams lined up as follow:—

ST. LAWRENCE.	QUEEN'S.
Larocque	goal
Black	point
Sheriff	cover-point
Senkler	centre
Connell	cover
George
Simpson (Capt.)	wing

These were practically the same teams which met in Brockville on the previous Thursday, when Queen's lost by the score 4-2. The only change in the Brockville team was the replacing of Fournier at cover by Sheriff, while on the Queen's line Newlands was substituted for Metcalfe. It was getting well on in the evening when Referee Cadet Hunter blew his whistle for play to start and things generally went fast every way until Dalton drove it through Brockville's goal in about the third minute. They then became hard and furious for the rest of the first half, heavy checking, sly tripping, broken rushes and a great deal of lifting being the chief features. After about 15 minutes Dalton again secured a goal, and the score did not change again in the first half. This left the game 2-0 in favor of Queens and 4-4 on the tie.

In the second half spectators and players were alike excited and the play was faster and harder than ever. No Brockville money was yet in sight at any odds, but the throats of the visiting mob were as untiring, if possible, as our own. The game was now becoming almost entirely defensive on the St. Lawrence side, but after a few desperate rushes about the middle of the second half Connell succeeded in getting the puck past Carmichael on an off-side play. Score 2-1. This left Brockville again one in the lead on the round, but the visitors' satisfaction was but short lived. The puck had hardly been faced when Carr-Harris made a brilliant

rush and tallied. Score 3—1, and again a tie on the round.

Shortly after this Curtis and George had a "mix-up" and both went to the fence for five minutes, but during that five minutes the score remained unchanged. But the pair had scarcely resumed play after their rest when the puck sailed down the ice and Newlands scored on a pass from Carr-Harris. Score 4—1.

The play of the St. Lawrence team now became entirely defensive, but chiefly through the work of their point and goal-tender Queen's could not score for some minutes. Finally Carr-Harris, after another short rush and some skirmishing drove it between the enemy's flags. Score 5—1. Play was now going faster than ever and shots were rained in from all quarters on the St. Lawrence goal but none succeeded in finding them till Merrill put it through in the last minute. His shot, however, did not count as Referee Hunter claimed time was up a second before.

This ended the semi-finals between St. Lawrence, Brockville and Queen's, Kingston with a total score of 7—5 in favor of the latter. Brockville was evidently entrusting her laurels to the care of the much lauded Sheriff, but that cover-point failed to display any movements, with the exception of two short rushes, which entitles him to the name of a first-class hockey player. Black and Larocque, however, did brilliant defence work. Brockville's line was dashy and all good stick handlers but they do not seem to be on to the finer points of the game. Their "stars" were Simpson and George with, perhaps, Connell.

Queen's defence was as usual up to the mark and their work was brilliant. The "colts" in the line did not disappoint us; Adams was particularly in evidence on the wing. Dalton played his own dashy little game, Carr-Harris and Newlands also showing that they were made of good Queen's stuff.

There is one thing more that might be mentioned and that is the orderly, respectable way the Kingston spectators conducted themselves during the game as contrasted with the incessant uproar and abuse which visitors generally receive at the hands of a Brockville mob. Ordinary rooting and honest cheering is all right, but the personal abuse given to either team will not help one to win nor the other to lose. The Brockville press, too, seem to be afflicted with the malady of "kiddishness." The item which appeared in the columns of one of the local papers, wherein a direct insult was given to an athlete whom Queen's College thought fitted to captain the Champions of Ontario, betrayed more of the spirit of the village school-boy than of the manly uprightness we would look for from the City

of the Thousand Islands. Of course, we must allow for the fact that the town has seen but little first-class hockey so far and it has much to learn, but there is nothing like a good training in one's young days to teach him a "thing or two." By the time Brockville has learned better how to take victory and defeat, by experience, she will more nearly approach to the spirit of her athletic superiors.

M'GILL VS. QUEEN'S.

Hogan's Alley has a Sporting Diary, handsomely bound in "Red, Blue and Yellow" kid. On page steen it tells us that during the season of '88 Queen's produced seven hockey players of such calibre that not only did they land Ontario honors but also delighted the college spirit itself by defeating R. M. C., Varsity conquerors of Osgoode, Trinity and McGill and so placing the Intercollegiate championship to the credit of our Alma Mater.

Since McGill's defeat the Montreal press has voiced some painful whinings and most wonderfully claimed the Intercollegiate Cup for a team who played only one college in Canada and lost to its only opponent.

It does not require much careful study, in fact it is absolutely noticeable that McGill deserved the banner with her short end of a 6—5 contest on ice infinitely more than Queen's, who in addition to getting the long end of the aforesaid, won two victories from the Royal Military College, defeated Varsity 19 to 4, and lowered the "Rouge et Noir" of Trinity by a score of 17 to 5.

Old McGill grew discontented, we hope disgusted, over the Montreal newspaper contortions on the subject, and finally recognized that Queen's alone was entitled to the title.

In proof of recognition they officially challenged us to meet them and on Monday, Feb. 21st, the following players battled royally for their respective universities:—

M'GILL.		QUEEN'S.	
O. Howard	goal	Carmichael	goal
Bickel	point	Curtis	point
Drinkwater	cover	Merrill (Capt.)	cover
McLenn (Capt.)	wings	Harris	wings
R. Howard		Adams	
Montgomery		Dalton	
Bishop	centres	Newlands	centres

Referee Cadet Hunter was unavoidably late in appearing and each team seemed anxious to get at the other.

The first move of the puck seemed to put the contestants on their mettle, for the first ten minutes' play was exceptionally fast and the checking was of the "closer than a brother" variety.

McGill showed their measure by notching two goals despite the facts that Merrill was doing magnificent work at cover and Curtis had started from the first face-off to play the most remarkable game ever witnessed in Kingston.

Howard scored the first in five minutes. McLea, without the contending Adams who had not joined the rooters, went down the side and got another past Carmichael.

To show measure for measure Newlands was doing remarkably good work for Queen's and seemed to be on special follow up duty. Dalton: come out of Queen's corner, gave the puck to Adams, who went in his own peculiar way until he saw Buntz ready to, and moreover Buntz did, dodge McGill's defence and with Queen's first goal there was a slight outcry. McGill tried again and again to increase their lead and came down on Merrill and Curtis like office seekers, but these two, with Carmichael stopping some hot ones, handled everything that sought the direction of the dressing-room.

End to end lifting followed. Dalton snatched one of these, did a turn, passed to Carr-Harris. Bickelike handled Klondike's shot and relieved only to have Newlands pass from behind to Buntz, whose shot made the score even. A small noise was heard. McLea was ruled off by mistake soon after the commencement of the fifth game. McGill were forcing matters. Howard, Drinkwater and Montgomery poured shots in but Curtis' phenomenal work saved Queen's citadel. With McLea's return Newlands had to withdraw for five minutes for openly showing a desire to remain in McGill territory.

Seven men to six and McGill could not pass Merrill nor shoot through Curtis. They made some splendid dashes; tried combination, and Drinkwater made several individual rushes. From one of these Montgomery took his pass and found a place where Curtis wasn't and half-time was called with McGill leading, 3-2.

Scarcely was the second half started than it was generally felt that a new force was acting. 'Twas Klondike thoroughly warmed up. Stopping Howard Klondike turned the attack the other way, thereby dodged Drinkwater and shot a beautiful goal.

From the face Dalton passed to Adams, who travelled too far to shoot well. McGill returned the attack and only one word can fully describe the character of the play that followed. It was sizzling. Dalton was everywhere. Divinity prepared to swear that Buntz passed to himself from one end of the rink to the other. McLea and Howard kept stepping, yet Carr-Harris and Adams outplayed them. At critical moments Merrill and Drinkwater made telling lifts. The puck would persist in hitting Curtis. Victoria and Montreal veteran stars set a standard to which Queen's colts had to rise and they did so well that the whole forward line figured in a combination from which the puck went through McGill's posts off Newland's stick. Rooters and enthusiasts of good standing stared at each other

and then at the colts with a look that could only mean "We grow them here."

Enthusiasm reached a high pitch when McGill's splendid attacks in the eighth game were warded off by a good defence at their best. Carr-Harris and Dalton made good runs towards McGill's end, but McGill's defence were in the game and remained intact until Adams slipped away, passed to Newlands, the latter gave it to Dalton, who made the finest piece of combination during the match end in a score for Queen's 5-3.

It did not take McGill long to tally the ninth game. Adams was ruled off, and again it was a mistake as Drinkwater was the guilty party. Things looked darker but Gaelic whisperings were plainly audible and the colts responded by giving Carr-Harris an opportunity to go down dodging the field. His shot was stopped by Howard; but Buntz was there and 6-4. "What's the score?" came from the sides.

Shortly before the bell rang Drinkwater made a rush of despair and succeeded in going all the way, shot, and Mike could not find the prettiest shot of the match.

We cannot but feel grateful to the players who carried our colors to victory over such brilliant opponents, and no matter what the outcome of the Ontario series, Captain Merrill should be proud of his team. We are, and will be, proud of both.

For the second time McGill met defeat by 6-5. They came to us heralded as the "cream of the hockey world." They left "whipped cream." And now that we have won, in all friendliness, we say to the colleges of Canada that Queen's will always be ready and willing to defend our well won title, Intercollegiate Champions of Canada.

Arts College.

A CABINET SUPPER.

AFTER the dissolution of the Mock Parliament, the Premier, taking his cue from a like function of the Alumni, proposed to his conferees that they should all meet some evening and sn together at a down-town restaurant. Consequently, acting upon this proposition, the members of the Cabinet, with one or two exceptions, together with the Speaker and the leader of the Opposition and Populist parties, numbering in all fifteen, met in McLaughlin's private room on Thursday evening, February 17th, and after a few words had been offered up by the eldest of the party, they all "fell to" and partook heartily of the good things placed before them. But the feast of victuals was as nothing compared with the feast of wit, logic and oratory which followed. A neat toast-list had been prepared, and everyone was

given an opportunity of displaying his oratorical powers, either in proposing or replying to toasts, and to some of the bigger guns was given a second hearing also. The chairman strictly prohibited the reading of speeches or even the use of "copious notes."

'Tis needless to say, after the Prohibition measures of the last session, that all the toasts were drunk with Adam's Ale. To give verbatim reports of the speeches would involve too great a task, but mention must be made of some. The Premier proposed the toast of the "Queen," and all joined heartily in singing the National Anthem. Loyal, patriotic and "poetic" speeches were made in connection with the speeches to "Canada," while peculiarly appropriate ones were delivered on the following:—"The Premier," "The Opposition," "The Populist Party," "The Government," "The younger members," and "The Ladies." The Minister of Agriculture was quite disconcerted when he learned that he was not given the opportunity of proposing the last mentioned one.

Special mention must be made of the speech delivered by the leader of the Populists in reply to the toast to his party. He said it was customary for statesmen at such gatherings to make announcements regarding any new departures or changes of policies or platforms. He therefore had determined to make known his policy regarding Klondyke railway matters, in view of the approaching general elections, and he hoped thereby to be returned to power by an overwhelming majority. When he obtained the suffrages of the people, he would send an exploring party to the North Pole, cut the said Pole in two, and bring one-half down here, and then taking one of the meridian lines, which so far as he could see was good for nothing else, he would fasten it over these two poles and thereby construct a trolley system to the Klondyke, and not only that, but he would twist around the parallels of latitude and longitude so as to moderate the climate of the said country, so that even students might take a trip up there on their wheels, and by picking up a few nuggets have the wherewithal to pursue their studies. His policy met with such evident approval that even the government admit that he has great chances of winning in the coming elections.

After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the members dispersed at an early hour.

ALUMNI CONFERENCE.

The sixth annual theological alumni conference opened on Feb. 7th and closed on the 12th, a change being made this year in the length of the session from ten days to one week. A good deal, however, was crowded into the six days, and if those who

heard the papers remember half of what was said they will have food for thought for some time to come. There was considerable difference in the personnel of the conference from former years. Many familiar faces, whose presence we always identified with the conference season, were absent. Mr. Mutch, who died so soon after the last conference season, Dr. Hunter, who is seeking his health in the Western States, J. G. Stuart, J. A. Grant, Millar, Strachan, Easton, Hutcheon and others we missed. On the other hand many new faces were noticed.

The Chancellor's lectureship was, as usual, one of the chief attractions of the conference, and the subject, "Art, Morals and Religion," received a close philosophical treatment and yet was presented in a way that made it interesting and intelligible to all.

Prof. Cappon's lectures on the "Interpretation of Modern Life by Modern Poets" were extremely interesting. This is a subject on which Prof. Cappon is perfectly at home, and something of his own keen appreciation of the poets he took up was inspired in the audience. Prof. McNaughton gave a characteristically forcible and lucid paper on the "Growth of the Episcopate."

Rev. W. G. Jordan, of Strathroy, who came this year for the first time, was perhaps the hardest worked man at the conference. He dealt with the Isaiah problem in that clear, judicial, scholarly way that showed that he had a thorough grasp of the subject. He is without doubt a close scholar and a fair, able critic.

The discussions on the "Relations of the Pulpit to Modern Thought," and "The Right Theological Education for the Time" took a wide range and the subjects were treated most freely. Social and economic questions did not occupy such a prominent place in the conference as in former years, and this was felt to be regrettable.

Mr. Peacock gave a model paper on "Trusts, Combines and Monopolies," which provoked a spirited discussion. It is the intention next year to have a number of papers on economic subjects. Prof. Glover's lectures were given in his fresh, epigrammatic style and were thoroughly radical. They supplied the members something to think about and might have stirred the most self-composed and made the traditionalist rub his eyes.

The conference was a great success, but a few incidental criticisms were suggested. It may be fairly asked, were the discussions as free as they might be and were all members given an equal chance? At least in one case we think not, and as that member was a minister of another church the general president might have been a little more generous in his treatment. To systematically choke

off a member who perhaps differs from the majority of the conference soon ceases to be a joke and becomes very bad taste. Again, could not some one be appointed to give a proper report to the newspapers of at least the general trend of the conference. This year the most preposterous things appeared in the local papers and were copied into the Toronto dailies. Men were reported to have given "interesting papers," "highly instructive addresses," &c., who were not within a thousand miles of the conference. The newspapers probably do not care, but the conference should.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On Feb. 11th we had a joint meeting of the Y.W. and Y.M.C.A.'s in Convocation Hall to hear Mr. R. T. Wilder, returned missionary from India, who addressed us in behalf of the Student Volunteer Movement. He requested a delegation from Queen's to be sent to the convention at Cleveland. This met with a ready and hearty response, sufficient means being contributed to send two delegates, who were forthwith chosen.

The subject for discussion on Feb. 18th was "The Missionary Spirit," led by Mr. James Anthony. He gave us a comprehensive paper, dealing specially with the need of such a spirit, and our personal responsibility for the application of the same. A healthy discussion followed by a few of our most energetic members.

YEAR MEETINGS.

'98.

The matter of writing the biographies of the members of the year, in the JOURNAL, was considered at several meetings lately, but no action was taken, and it is unlikely that the outlines of the senior students College life will appear.

The regular meeting was held on Monday, Feb. 21st. A report of the At Home Committee, stating that the financial matters had all been settled, was received and adopted. The matter of holding a year farewell dinner, just before Convocation, was favorably received, and a committee was appointed to take the matter in hand.

Sittings for the year photographs have been closed. The group contains one hundred members, and will eclipse all previous year photos in every way. It will be completed and ready for sale before the middle of April.

'99.

The year meeting of '99 on the 22nd afforded an additional proof of the excellence of the ladies of '99. The ladies had charge of the meeting, which was one of the most successful of the year.

The Executive Committee reported that Mr. White was eligible for membership and he was received into the year with great applause. It was decided that the question of the class pin be left over until next year.

The following programme was then proceeded with:—Miss Minnes, piano solo; Miss Jameson, recitation; Prophecy, Miss McDonald.

'00.

A regular meeting of year '00 was held in the juniors classics room on Thursday, Feb. 10th. The Vice-President, Mr. Laidlaw, occupied the chair. After the minutes and other business had been disposed of, a paper on Tennyson was read by Mr. J. A. Campbell. It was exceedingly interesting and instructive and reflected great credit on Mr. Campbell.

Miss Mills then rendered a splendid piano solo and was given a hearty encore, to which she responded.

Mr. J. Sparks reported a very pleasant time at the '98 "At Home."

After an able criticism by Mr. Dickson the meeting adjourned.

PROPHECY.

The following prophecy was read by the class prophesies of the year '99 at their last meeting:

Extract from an issue of the London *Daily Times*, dated London, Feb. 10th, 1915: Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago we announced our intention to send a representative to Kingston, Canada, to write up an article for us on the world-famed University of Queen's. For weeks past the press has been teeming with accounts and descriptions of this great seat of learning, and with our usual determination to furnish our readers with the facts of all current affairs, we sent over to Canada Mr. Brown, who has forwarded the following report: "I landed in Kingston Feb. 2nd. The city is a centre of importance and beautifully situated. The chief attraction of course is the celebrated University. I called upon Principal Grant early Wednesday morning. His reception room was crowded with people eager to interview him, but after about an hour's delay I succeeded in having a talk with him. He is a venerable old man, yet vigorous and wonderfully alert for one of so many years. He kindly offered to accompany me to the college. The buildings are beautifully situated on top of a slope overlooking Lake Ontario. There is a great number of buildings, but the finest structure is the new library, which is a massive stone building of artistic design. As I walked with the Principal through the spacious marble corridors I thought how shabby our Cambridge and our Oxford looked when com-

pared to this. The first floor of this building is composed of class rooms, beautifully fitted up. After a careful examination of these rooms we took an elevator to reach the library, which occupies the whole of the second flat. This library is the best in Canada. The collection of books is expensive and rare. Just off the book department is a large reading room, to which the students have access at any hour in the day. On the third flat is Convocation Hall. It is one of the most beautiful halls I have ever seen. The walls are lined with oil paintings of the university's celebrated professors and graduates. It is a curious fact that a great number of these celebrated men and women are graduates of the class of '99. I remarked this to the principal, and he said that of all the classes that had passed through college no year had so many distinguished men and women as '99. One thing that attracted me very much was a large pipe organ at one end of the hall. Twice a week all the students assemble here and sing the college songs. The singing is very fine and crowds of citizens each night gather in the hall to hear it. There is one song, the patriotic college song, "On the Old Ontario Strand," which, when sung by two thousand students, is a thing not easily to be forgotten.

In turn Dr. Grant and I visited the other buildings. Science Hall is fitted up with all the latest apparatus. There is a fine observatory in connection with it. I took great interest in the gymnasium. Anything more complete than this cannot be imagined. The best physical instructors have been procured. Many of the gentlemen students, and even some of the lady students, are expert fencers.

There is also a large campus on which the students play football. The Queen's football team has held the championship of Canada for some years. A number of well-kept tennis courts give the ladies outdoor exercise, and tennis tournaments are of frequent occurrence. The large skating rink of artificial ice occupies a prominent position. The university is very proud of its hockey team, and it has every reason to be so. Last night I was fortunate enough to see a match between Queen's and McGill. I will not attempt to describe the game, as our English readers could not credit the marvelous skill they exhibited. Queen's won the match and are now the champions of America.

Quite a feature in the college is the London Club, the club of the Englishmen attending Queen's; the Paris Club of the Frenchmen, and the Berlin Club of the Germans. All nationalities are represented here. There is also a large number of lady students. Queen's claims the honor of being the first Canadian college to admit women, and also the first

to appoint a woman to a chair. There are at present six lady professors in the university. The income of the college is very large; donations pour in every day; the latest donation was \$100,000, given by the former president of the class of '99 to endow a chair for the teaching of the Japanese language.

In closing I will mention to you the following as a proof of the eminence in which the graduates of Queen's have risen.

Mr. Barker, celebrated even during his college course, proved so able in the Imperial Parliament that he has been rewarded for his great services by being appointed Governor of Cape Colony.

Mr. J. A. M. Bell, now mentioned favorably for the vacant position of poet laureate, was a member of the class of '99, and his first literary efforts were made made as class poet of that year.

Mr. J. McCallum, another '99 man, is leader of the Ontario Opposition and bids fair to become premier in the near future.

Mr. Wm. Tandy, the vigorous political editor of the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, and Judge Macdonald, of the Court of Appeal, both took an active part in college life during their course here.

If space and time would only permit me, I could mention many other names that are well known in both hemispheres. I have been much impressed by the greatness of Queen's, and no terms too strong or too flattering can be found to describe this noble and grand university. I will simply say what the students say,

"God Save Our Dear Old Queen's."

LEVANA SOCIETY.

On account of Wednesday being a holiday, the regular meeting of the Levana was held on Thursday. Since our president was unavoidably detained from our meetings, the annual elections will take place in four weeks, which will shorten the session somewhat. The programme took the form of recitations and songs from Tennyson and a paper by Miss Murray. The unexpected shower of new magazines, &c., was very refreshing after the long drought, and every drop was eagerly caught by the parched lips that had waited so long in vain. Any repetitions of this phenomenon will be gratefully received.

Y. W. C. A.

On Friday afternoon, January 28th, we had our monthly missionary meeting. Miss McCallum was leader and read a very interesting paper. "Judging" was the topic for the following Friday. In the absence of Miss Allen, who was to have led the meeting, Miss Bellamy and Miss McRae kindly consented to take her place. Miss Bellamy addressed the girls on the topic for the day, and Miss McRae read a bright little paper on missions. At this meeting the association decided to send a letter to Miss Allen, expressing our sympathy with her in her recent bereavement.

Science Hall.

SUMMER CLASSES.

SUMMER Classes, whose object is to assist teachers and others who cannot attend the University during the Winter Session in completing a course in Arts, will be opened next June. The Science laboratories will open on the 29th of June, but regular lectures will not begin until the 2nd of July. The following courses of instruction are offered:

A. - ANIMAL BIOLOGY.

Prof. A. P. Knight, M.A., M.D.

1. Beginner's class. Lectures with laboratory work.
2. Advanced class. Histology, lectures and practical work with the microscope.

Open only to those who have already taken course 1, or its equivalent.

B. - LATIN.

Asst. Prof. A. B. Nicholson, B.A.

1. An elementary class dealing with grammar, easy reading and exercises in prose composition.
2. An advanced class. The reading of an author, with prose exercises based on the text.

Open only to those who have taken course 1, or its equivalent.

GREEK.

1. An elementary class, as in Latin.
2. An advanced class, as in Latin.

Open only to those who have taken course 1, or its equivalent.

C. - CHEMISTRY.

Carl Lehmann, Ph.D. (Leipsic).

1. A course of lectures in general Chemistry with laboratory practice.
2. Qualitative analysis.
3. Quantitative analysis.

Open only to those who have taken courses 1 and 2, or their equivalents.

OCCASIONAL LECTURES.—Occasional lectures will be delivered in the John Carruthers Science Hall, by the following Professors:

Selected Topics in English Literature.—Prof. J. Cappon, M.A.

Lectures in Political Science.—I. The Economic Relations of Chemical Industries. II. The Biological Basis of Civilization. III. Bi-metallism. Prof. Adam Shortt, M.A.

Lectures in Mental Diseases.—I. Imbecility in Relation to Organic Evolution. II. Insanity in Relation to Organic Evolution. Prof. C. K. Clark, M.D., Superintendent of Rockwood Hospital for the Insane.

These occasional lectures are free to all who may wish to attend them.

FEES.—The fee for any one of the regular classes will be \$10, payable in advance to the Registrar. On payment of the fee the Registrar will issue a ticket admitting the student to the class desired.

ENTRANCE.—No student will be allowed to attend more than two classes. While the classes are open to all who may desire a knowledge of the subjects

taught, the work done in Science will be adapted more particularly to the needs of Science teachers. The classes in Latin and Greek will aim at assisting teachers or students to prepare for the regular University examinations in these subjects. These examinations are held only in April and September.

PROSPECTUS IN ANIMAL BIOLOGY.

BEGINNERS' COURSE.—The beginner's course will go over much the same ground as is covered by Boyer's Elementary Biology (animal types). The lectures will treat of protoplasm, cells, cell division, reproduction, early stages of development, tissues, organs, differences between animals and plants, and a general view of the invertebrata and of vertebrata. These lectures will be illustrated by diagrams, charts and lantern transparencies. The laboratory work will consist of such dissections and demonstrations as will elucidate the subject of the lectures.

This course will be accepted as equivalent to the Junior class in Animal Biology in Arts, Medicine, or Veterinary Science, and all students attending it will be admitted to the regular University examination in April or September on payment of the examination fee.

ADVANCED COURSE.—The advanced course will consist of twenty lectures and forty hours laboratory work, and is intended to serve as an introduction to the histology of animals. Students will be taught how to use the compound microscope, and how to make and mount microscope specimens. Each member of the class will, at the end of the course, have secured a set of at least 100 specimens, that will be useful to High School teachers or to Medical students. The course will also aid extra-mural students in Arts in reading for honours in Biology. Attendance on this course will be accepted by the University as equivalent to attendance for one Winter Session in the Arts or Medical class in Histology, and will entitle to admission to the regular University examination in this subject in April or October, on payment of the examination fee. Dr. Stirling's *Histology* is the text book recommended for this class.

CONTINUATION CLASSES.

Public school teachers in towns and villages in which there is no High school, and who may be desirous of qualifying themselves to teach the "continuation classes" in Latin, which are authorized by the Minister of Education, will find the instruction and methods of the Latin classes suited to their needs.

Further information concerning these courses may be obtained by addressing the Registrar, or the Professors who will have charge of the respective classes.

SCHOOL OF MINING NOTES.

At the last meeting of the Engineering Society a resolution to the effect that the students should have a dinner about the last of February was unanimously adopted. A provisional committee, composed of Messrs. Craig, Merritt and Jackson, were appointed to ascertain cost, etc.

The dinner was held in Hotel Frontenac on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd. All the students joined heartily and made it an unqualified success.

The regular students in Mining extend the glad hand to the prospectors who have recently come in from all parts of our province, some to brush up their knowledge of rocks and minerals, others to become initiated into the cult.

The prospector in all countries is the power in mining enterprise, and as such should be given every chance for efficient work. Those of us who have been out in the field know that his work is not child's play, and the rewards come only after long and patient searching.

To those who have not yet seen a quartz vein in situ, but who have an attack of the fever caused by the bacterium, *Micrococcus Klondikitis*, we may say that the knowledge of rocks and minerals gained

under the guidance of well-trained teachers, will prove of great value in the field.

The mining students are pleased to see the recent additions to the Mining Laboratory, which, under the able management of Prof. De Kall, is now assuming a working shape for testing nearly every kind of ore found in Canada.

Our former Demonstrator in Assaying and Mineralogy, Mr. Brock, paid us a flying visit last week. He saw quite a change in the school, excepting the odor in Laboratory No. 1, which remained exactly the same as last year.

The genial superintendent of the stamp mill has recently received a novel kind of time-gauge or chronometer, invented by a New York genius. The parts of the piece of mechanism are beautifully shaped and admirably put together, but it is a mystery whether the propelling force is on the principle of radiation of heat or high surface tension. It certainly is a finished work of art and science, and our superintendent, who has a keen eye for the beautiful, cannot but smile when he sees it in motion. He owns the Canadian patent, and invites inspection from mining students interested in mechanism.

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